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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/888,128	06/22/2001	Morris E. Jones, JR.	42P9191D	9026
8791	7590	10/05/2006	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030			HARRISON, CHANTE E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2628	

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/888,128	JONES,, MORRIS E.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Chante Harrison	2628

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 July 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 9,10,12-15,17,18,21,22,24-27,29-31,33-36,38,39 and 41-56 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) 14,15,17,18,26,27,29-31,33-36,38,39,43,46-50,52 and 54-56 is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 9,10,12,13,21,22,24,25,42 and 45 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 41,44,51 and 53 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Request for Reconsideration filed 7/13/06.

2. Claims 9-10, 12-15, 17-18, 21-22, 24-27, 29-31, 33-36, 38-39, 41-56 are pending in the case. Claims 9, 14, 21, 26, 30 and 35 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 9, 10, 13, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotha et al., U.S. Patent 5,521,614, 5/1996.

As per independent claims 9 and 21, Kotha discloses receiving a data element representing a row of a text character cell (col. 5, ll. 5-10); forming a horizontal expansion pattern corresponding to the text character, based on character code (i.e. expanding the character horizontally based on the display mode defining the number of dots for the character) (col. 5, ll. 38-65) and appending said horizontal expansion pattern to the second sequence of data elements (Fig. 2; col. 5, ll. 56-64).

Kotha fails to specifically disclose forming a horizontal expansion pattern based on *row number of the text character cell*.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to include forming a horizontal expansion pattern based on *row number of the text character cell* with the method of Kotha because Kotha teaches forming a horizontal expansion pattern based on the row number as he teaches a single VGA graphics controller for performing both horizontal and vertical expansion (Fig. 13 “1303”), by accessing image data from a

particular video memory address (col. 5, ll. 5-10) that corresponds to a character font code at a particular row and column (col. 5, ll. 34-36); and repeatedly applying the expansion pattern to newly accessed memory addresses of a next scan line or row (col. 8, ll. 20-45) to perform a full expansion of the character font (col. 6, ll. 41-46). One of skill in the art would have been motivated to include the expansion pattern based on *row number* with the method of Kotha for the benefit of applying the character expansion to the display in a desired manner, such as to fill the display screen.

As per dependent claims 10 and 22, Kotha discloses the specified length is the same for all horizontal expansion patterns comprising said second sequence of data elements (col. 6, l. 40-46); and the second sequence of data elements fills a flat panel display (abstract; col. 4, ll. 49-51).

As per dependent claim 13, Kotha discloses the data element comprises eight bits (col. 5, ll. 42-45); and said horizontal expansion pattern comprises ten bits (col. 5, ll. 60-64).

3. Claims 42 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotha et al., U.S. Patent 5,521,614, and further in view of Bugg, U.S. Patent 5,016,000, 5/1991.

As per dependent claims 42 and 45, Kotha discloses determining whether a horizontal scan has completed (col. 7, ll. 15-25, 40-45); loading horizontal expansion information for the next row when a horizontal scan has completed (col. 7, ll. 15-22).

Kotha fails to disclose loading into VGA RAM a lookup table containing the information, which Bugg discloses (col. 3, ll. 20-25; col. 4, ll. 27-31, 56-66).

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art at the time of invention to include Bugg's disclosure of loading into video memory the look-up table of digital codes addressing character space patterns and memory cell matrices data with the method of Kotha because Kotha teaches accessing character expansion data via a VGA controller that accesses video memory storing addressable image data including character bit data (col. 5, ll. 1-15; col. 7, ll. 10-40), wherein a look-up table provides the advantage of having an efficient means of addressing data.

4. Claims 12, 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotha et al. in view of Bugg as applied to claims 11, 16, 18, 23, 28, 32 and 37 above and further in view of Bril et al., U.S. Patent 5,539,428, 7/1996.

As per dependent claims 12 and 24, Kotha teaches a VGA controller accessing stored character data from video memory storing addressable image data including character bit data (col. 5, ll. 1-15).

Kotha in view of Bugg fails to disclose the lookup table resides in layer 3 of VGA video RAM, which Bril discloses (Fig. 2; col. 5, ll. 15-25; col. 6, ll. 60-65).

Bril teaches a VGA controller having a video memory comprising multiple planes of which the third layer is used for storing font data.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art at the time of invention to include Bril's disclosure of a lookup table that resides in layer 3 of VGA video RAM in the disclosure of Kotha in view of Bugg because Kotha teaches performing video memory accesses, where use of the third layer of video memory would provide the advantage of an efficient use of all available memory.

As per dependent claim 25, Kotha discloses the data element comprises eight bits (col. 5, ll. 42-45); and said horizontal expansion pattern comprises ten bits (col. 5, ll. 60-64).

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 14, 15, 17, 18, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33-36, 38, 39, 43, 46-50, 52 and 54-56 allowed.
2. Claims 41, 44, 51 and 53 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 7/13/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues an explanation presented in the Preliminary Amendment filed December 23, 2004 was not answered.

In response, Examiner's interpretation, regarding Applicant's assertion of Kotha disclosing horizontal expansion based solely on a character code because Fig. 7A of Kotha fails to show an input for a row number, was addressed in the Response to Arguments of Office Action mailed 4/18/06. Additionally, Applicant's arguments are directed toward the "input for a row number" which Applicant fails to claim.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., input for a row number) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant argues cited portions of Kotha do not expressly or impliedly disclose, "forming a horizontal expansion pattern based on ... row number" because the term "row number" is not disclosed.

In response, Kotha discloses forming a horizontal expansion pattern based on the row number as implicitly shown in the cited portions noted in the Office Action

mailed 4/18/06. The Examiner's position provided in the previous Office Action is provided below:

Kotha teaches forming a horizontal expansion pattern based on the row number as he teaches a single VGA graphics controller for performing both horizontal and vertical expansion (Fig. 13 "1303"), by accessing image data from a particular video memory address (col. 5, ll. 5-10) that corresponds to a character font code at a particular row and column (col. 5, ll. 34-36); and repeatedly applying the expansion pattern to newly accessed memory addresses of a next scan line or row (col. 8, ll. 20-45) to perform a full expansion of the character font (col. 6, ll. 41-46).

Therefore, Examiner maintains that because Kotha performs character expansion by using character address data where the address includes row information, Kotha teaches performing character expansion based on the row number.

Applicant argues (pp. 3-4) applying a horizontal expansion to each row illustrates a horizontal expansion that is performed regardless of the row number.

In response, Examiner interprets horizontal character expansion at each row as performing a horizontal expansion based on the row, where the expansion is based on each row. Applicant fails to specify that the expansion be applied to certain rows. Therefore, Examiner's interpretation properly addresses the claim feature.

with respect to claims 42 and 45, Applicant argues (pp. 4-5) Bugg fails to teach a horizontal expansion pattern and lookup tables indexed by character code and row number.

In response, Bugg teaches character expansion (abstract) using a look up table provided in memory (col. 4, ll. 64-66). Bugg additionally, teaches selective memory access of the look-up table provides character output data which includes the character shape pattern information (e.g. character code) in respective memory cell matrices accessed in accordance with digital codes to replicate a cell line (e.g. row number) (col. 3, ll. 10-26; col. 4, ll. 56-66). Claims 42 and 45 claim a single look up table. Therefore, the Examiner interprets Bugg as teaching a horizontal expansion pattern and lookup table indexed by character code and row number.

2. Applicant's arguments, see pp. 5, Para 3, filed 7/13/06, with respect to claims 14, 26, 30 and 35 and their corresponding dependent claims have been fully considered and are persuasive. The U.S.C. 103 a rejection of 4/18/06 has been withdrawn.

Applicant argues (p. 6-7) Bril et al. fails to teach horizontal expansion pattern contained in lookup tables...

In response, Bril et al. discloses using planes of memory for specialized expansion modes of alphanumeric characters (col. 3, ll. 28-35). Therefore, it is the interpretation of the Examiner that the disclosure of Bril et al. in combination with Kotha and Bugg teaches the claim features.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chante Harrison whose telephone number is 571-272-7659. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee Tung can be reached on 571-272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Chante Harrison
Examiner
Art Unit 2628

Ch
September 28, 2006

